manner any astronomical observations or phenomens can, with the aid of the diagrams, be freadily established, and the exact date of their occurrence be minutely ascertained-an important advantage this for chronology should future observation and discussion prove this system to be the true one. By tracing back on the diagrams the route that the earth has pursued up to the present day we are led successively through all the great traditional phenomena; the last deluge suffered by the earth is seen to arrive in its proper place by the natural succession of events, and the manner, time and cause of its occurrence are made manifest thereon. Moreover, Joshua's stopping the sun, the biblical account of which has puzzled so many theologians and provoked so much ridicule on the part of scientific men, is shown by the same process to have really seemed to occur and to have been a phenomenon resulting from a simple, natural and comprehensible cause. Two of the diagrams, illustrating the seasons of the year, whether they represent truly or not the mechanism of the planetary bodies, are remarkably simple and ingenious. In fine, the whole work is condensed in the following sentence, with which it concludes :--"One single substance, spread throughout the universe, is its origin, its law and its preserva-

Systems of astronomy are simply theories for the interpretation of observed facts, and we bespeak the attention of the world for Dr. Trastour's system, on the ground that it accounts for the whole range of observed phenomena better than any other system does.

Sixty Thousand Sewing Women in New York and Brooklyn.

At a recent religious meeting in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, one of the speakers said it was estimated that there were sixty thousand sewing girls in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that a gentleman connected with the trade expressed the opinion that the average earnings of these girls did not exceed three and a half dollars per week, with which they were expected to find bread, lodging, dress and other necessaries of life. The speaker remarked that in view of the temptations thrown in the way of this class of persons it was a marvel how little vice there was among them. He said that while this was a most important field of labor in view of the future good morals of the two cities, "there was none so entirely neglected by the church." The speaker did not spare his own (Plymouth) church, which he said numbered two thousand members, not three hundred of whom, he observed, did any active work with the church, except to attend the Sunday service to hear the cloquent discourses of Mr. Beecher.

Passing, for the time being, the shortcomings of the members of Plymouth church, as acknowledged by one of Mr. Beecher's flock, and assuming that there is perhaps as much disposition to do good on the part of its two thousand members as in any other church of any other denomination of the same number, we propose to submit a few observations to the public, of a practical nature, with reference to the poor women of New York and Brooklyn and vicinity. Statistics recently published show that there is a great scarcity of females in the Western States and Territories. Industrious, intelligent young ladies, with common school education, frugal habits and amiable dispositions, would be welcomed in the States and Territories of the West, if properly introduced by responsible members of society. We organize companies and invest capital to bring German, Irish, Chinese, English lads and try to people our prairies, till our lands, work our mines, tunnel our mountains, bridge our rivers, build our houses and construct our railroads and canals. Large inducements are held out to such people to immigrate to the United States. This is the work of organized capitalists who seek cheap labor to improve their Western property. Their purpose is not so much to improve the human race as to increase their wealth. While securing the latter object, which is uppermost with them, they do not object to any improvement that their working people may make. Their field of labor is well enough in its way. Their desire for gain makes selfishness the prime object in their enterprise; but they do great good nevertheless. Improvement of the mind and body of the man or woman is the natural result of emigration and settlement westward. It follows, not as a design of the action of the emigrant corporation, but in spite of it, as the growth of corn follows the planting of the seed in spite of the wishes of the planter. Emigrant societies, therefore, are doing a vast amount of practical good to

A growing evil among our people is a tendency to centralization. There is not that desire for country life, pure air and water, fertile fields, woody glens, fruits and flowers which ought to exist. There is no doubt that many of the sixty thousand sewing girls of New York and Brooklyn, if there are so many, could live in the country and be comfortable, but, for some frivolous reason, they prefer the storled up city, with scanty clothing and one meal a day. At the same time there are a very large number of poor girls in both cities who would gladly go West if they knew where to go and had the means to get there. Here is a fine opportunity for a charitable emigrant aid society, whose sole object should be to ascertain where in the West ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred worthy females can be employed in a lucrative and respectable business. Then forward the required number as they may apply at the society's headquarters in this city. Let such a society be organized by the wives and daughters of our wealthy citizens, h the gentlemen cannot or will not do it. This s a field where no one will question woman's right to act. Open a headquartion woman's right voung laddes who really ters and request all cation and better their desire to change their lattices at they are worthy desire to change their la at they are worthy condition, who can show the er their names, of confidence, to call and regise they would state what they are their names, state what they can do and where · no fear prefer to go, &c., and there need be that great good will follow.

others, if their prime object is selfish.

It cannot be denied that the New Englas Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, organized in ? Boston in 1855, though its prime object was political, accomplished great general good. As political, accomplished great general good. As it turned out, but for that society (notwithstanding the founders of it were politicians and

mena transmitted to us by tradition. In this | land speculators) Kansas would have been made a slave State, and the hardy men and noble women who were sent into that Territory under its auspices would have remained in the cities of the North to delve out a comparatively short and miserable existence. The Aid Society sought out the best unemployed people for settling up a new country, and offered them inducements to leave an uncertainty for a certainty. The great benefit received by the emigrants who went in 1855-56 from New England, New York and Pennsylvania into Kanass Territory-which then embraced Nebraska-and settled is best shown by their present record. They are the most wealthy, most active, and most worthy people in that populous, growing and now rich country, consisting of two States-Kansas and Nebraska. In all the branches of industry, science and art, in morals, literature and religion in these States the emigrants of 1855-56 are the prominent

leaders. There is no field of usefulness where so much. mmediate good could be done as the one to which we refer. To organize such a movement in season for the spring the work should be begun at once. It will take some time to correspond with suitable persons in the Western States and Territories to ascertain exactly where to forward those who desire to go, and the early spring is the time to start. Who will set the ball in motion? Let the wealthy young ladies of this great metropolis begin, and the capitalists will respond to their calls.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The abstract which we published last week of the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction affords gratifying evidence that their work has been well and faithfully done. The large sum of \$1,476,000 which they have expended during the year in charity and improvements, and the estimate of \$1,229.765 for expenses during 1870. might at first suggest a suspicion of official wastefulness here as elsewhere. But the suspicion must be dismissed as soon as we consider the immense demands of our crowded metropolis, with all its destitution and crime, upon the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, and how much has already been done and still remains to be done by them. Many of the institutions on the islands and in the city have been enlarged and improved. A new lunatic asylum is in course of construction on Ward's Island, and will probably be completed in June or July. It is urgently needed; for there are now at least fourteen hundred male and female patients packed together in the illy-arranged bedlam on Blackwell's Island, and two hundred in the lower tier of cells at the Workhouse, while the number of these unfortunates is continually increasing. The Infants' Hospital, on Ward's Island, is rapidly approaching completion. Five hundred foundlings are now crowded in the old building, which cannot suitably accommodate them, although their present condition is reported to be comparatively healthy. At this hospital during the month of November a successful experiment was made in feeding a number of bottle-fed babes with an artificial food-Nestle's bread-and-milk flour-which is commended as worthy of being introduced into all the foundling hospitals of the country. The Inebriate Asylum, on Ward's Island, contains at present three hundred inmates, one hundred of whom are non-paying patients. It has been in operation for two years, and is admitted to be a failure by all but the physician, who may not err, however, in cherishing hopes that it will yet prove successful.

But the most justifiable source of the pride which the Commissioners may look on their labors of the past year is to be found in the complete success of the schoolship Mercury, the pioneer in their laudable experiment to rescue from poverty and vice and convert into good and thoroughly trained sailors the castaway street gamins of New York. No less than three hundred lads who have been picked up in the streets are now on board of this vessel. Now that Congress and the people are awaking to the vital importance of restoring our merchant marine to its former enviable position and of increasing the efficlency of our navy, the prospective value of such a nursery of "able seamen" as the schoolship Mercury cannot be too highly estimated. Thirty-five thousand dollars were paid for the Mercury, and an additional appropriation of forty thousand dollars for alterations and improvements during the ensuing year has been asked for by the Commissioners. If they had done nothing else but launch this schoolship they would have richly merited public appro-

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES. - We have before spoken of the noble charities of New York. We have now to notice an excellent institution-something of a novelty in charities-which is situated in Tremont, Westchester county. It is called "A House of Rest for Consumptives," and is an Episcopal institution, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Cammann, Miss Boyle taking care of the house and attending to the patients. It is literally a home where consumptives may rest, where their dread disease may receive the wisest and most thorough treatment, and where, if the disease is incurable, the patient may receive tender and kindly care until death.

A VOICE FROM THE CUBAN JUNTA. NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A telegram from Washington published in this

day's HERALD gives the following statement as pro-

ceeding from a high official source -That intercepted letters show that the Cuban Junta

is badly demoralized and distracted by internal dissensions. That one member of the Junta has written to a friend in Cuba stating that the Cuban envoy, Mr. Morales Lemus, is a weak, inefficient, ambitious and pompous official. That in another letter Mr.

Aidama is called a traitor. That nearly every member of the Junta is abused by some one or other of his colleagues in the hercest manner, and characterized by them with the vilest epithots.

Although the close analogy between the above statement and the action recently attributed to the Junta in a faise telegram from Havana, published in the press of this city, is sufficiently apparent, we feel it our duty thus publicly to declare that not one of us has ever written the letters referred to, nor any others in the remotest degree containing such expressions; that the Junta is not and never has been distracted by internal distensions, and we defy the Spanish Minister or any one else to produce any such letters, said to have been written by us. We trust that the non-acceptance of this challedge will be a sufficient proof of the falsity of the charges made against us, anothas it will at the same time advantate how unreliable the statements given to indents are about the insurrection ceing MIGUEL DE ALDAM.

BILLARIO CISNEROS.

JOSE MA. MORA.

MESTRE.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

French Cabinet Consolidation and Reform.

M. Ollivier on Industrial Combination and the Press Law.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN SPAIN

Papal Infallibility in a New Shape.

Arrival of Spanish Gunboats at Havana.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Consolidation and Ministerial Ac

tivity-The Army. Panis, Jan. 8, 1870. M. Ollivier to-day received the magistracy of Paris in a body.

Yesterday there was an important reunion of the Ministers at the Ministry of Justice, and there was still another meeting to-day under the presidency of It is said that a circular will be sent by the new

Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of all the departments making known the policy of the government. The documents, it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

It is reported to-day that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of the army of from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

The Press Law.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.

The trial of the editors of the Rappel ("irreconcilable" journal), for a violation of the law relating to the public press, has been brought to an end Charles Hugo and Felix Pyat, the chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a flue of 1,000 france cach. The latter gentleman was also sentenced additionally to four months im-prisonment and 1,000 france sine for having distributed among the soldiers in the barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection.

Annesty. Parts, Jan 8, 1870. Prime Minister Ollivier recently petitioned the

Emperor for the pardon of the miners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at Aubin some time ago. The Emperor has complied and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.

The Governmental Crisis-Provincial Agitatiou.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1870. Nothing has yet been settled concerning the Minstry. There is much political agitation throughout

ROME.

A French Plan of Infallibility.

PARIS, Jan. 8. 1870. The Memortal Diplomattque asseris that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. Infailibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged.

Pere Hyacinthe Again.

The correspondent of the Temps, writing from Rome, ridicules the story extensively prevailing that Pere Hyacinthe, upon appealing to the Ecumenical Council, was not heard or recognized.

ENGLAND.

The United States Debt.

The Saturday Review of to-day, in an article on American finances, thinks that the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

President Grant Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870.
A story has been extensively published on the Continent lately to the effect that President Grant vill soon visit the sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make the transatiantic voyage accompanied by feet of iron-clads.

YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury's Statements and Their Value. LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870. Mr. Douglas, owner of the American yacht Sappho

publishes a letter in the London Times to-day, in vhich he disprovés Mr. Ashbury's statements ma in a former communication relative to the match engagements of the Sappho and Cambria.

In this letter Mr. Douglas states that he endeavored last season to obtain—by arrangement, but without to the Azores and back in return to the point of starting, or for a distance of fifty miles out from the

Mr. Ashbury evaded the offer by retterated proposals for a race round the isle of Wight, which the leading English yachtmen concede is unfair to the

Mr. Douglas now challenges the Cambria or any yacht in Great Britian for one or three races to take place in the month of Jone pext, from he Nap light to Cherbourg, France, and back to off the NAD. He also challenges any English yacht to race from Kinsale Head or off Kinsale, on the coast of Ireland, to New York during next summer, starting on the Fourth of July next or at any other time, but the Fourth of July preferred.

LONDON, Jap. 8, 1870. Mr. William Douglas has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht Sappho (American) to Sandy Hook on the 4th of July next.

THE YACHT METEOR.

Disposition of the Wreeks

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1870. The yacht Meteor went on the rocks off the coast of Northern Africa, near Cape Bon, or Bona, in the

The spars and sails, with everything valuable otherwise about the wreck, were got out and sway from her and the hull subsequently blown up.

ALABAMA.

Supreme Court Decisions-Slavery Extinlished in 1863—Status of Confederate State Omcers.

MONTGOWERY, Jap. 8, 1870. The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property in slaves since 1655; that every judgment given by any of the courts in Ala bama from 1861 to 1865 is null and vold, and that all omcers of courts and Legislatures were usurpers during that period.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Mosquito Fleet at Rey West. KEY WEST, JAn. 4, 1870. The Spanish gunboat Juan de Augrits, with the mosquito deet, arrived here last night on their way to Bayana. CUBA.

The Proclamation of the New York Junta Regarded as a Houx-Arrival of Fifteen of

the Mosquito Floet. HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1870. The "proclamation" of the Cuban Junta, recently printed here, is now generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was invented by the New York Cromista or the Havana Voz de Cuba. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the Voz de Cuba, who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or de-nial of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. In the meantime it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior of he island, where it has unquestionably exerted a

(The denial was promptly forwarded from the sociated Press office in this city. Fifteen more of the Spanish gunbeats arrived from New York to-day at noon. They were accom-

sanled by the war steamer Pizarro. The steamship Saxonia arrived from Hambury this morning. The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an ex

port duty as follows:—On sugar, 10c. per box and 30c. per hogshead; on molasses, 25c. for muscovade and 20c. for clayed. Cuptain General De Rodas' Lutest Procla-

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

One of the gunboats from New York, via Charles ton, arrived here last night.

Captain General de Rodas has issued a proclama tion, generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and was confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish countrymen desired to share the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurvents in war only, but in incendiarism. The civil tribunals were peforming their duties as usual, while, owing to the surrenders in the Cinco Villa district, the troops remain without work.

Reduced Cable Rates-Spaniards Invited to Emigrate to the Island-Another Rumor About Cuban Barbarity.

The recent reduction in the Cuba cable tariff gives general satisfaction. A further reduction is con-The Voz de Cuba, in an editorial a couple days since, seriously advises the repopulation of the sland with Spaniards, and suggests that induce ments be held out to the 40,000 Spanish soluters who have arrived here to put down the insurrection to setus permanently in Cuba and thing exterminate

the enemies of spania.

The Prensa announces the killing of thirty unarmed men in the vicinity of Mansealea a lew days since by the insurgents.

The steamship La France, from St. Nazaire, put in here on the 4th, and sailed again for Yers Cruz on

HAYTI.

The Fall of Port au Prince Confirmed-Euglish Sailors as Firemen-Saluave Non Est In-

HAVANA, Jun. 8, 1869, The capture of Port au Prince by the Haytlen in surgents is fully confirmed. The crew of the English war steamer Defence

alded in extinguishing the conflagration. The whereabouts and fate of Salnave are unknown.

MEXICO.

Freshets in Chiapu-A Number of Lives Lost-The Revolution Epidemic.

The regular mail steamer from Vera Crux arrived here to-day, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the 1st instant.

Senor Tarco, the editor of the Siglo and a promi nent politician, is dead. The Congress had appropriated \$30,000 for the relief of his family. Great freshets had occurred in the province of Chlapa. The water completely washed away many farms lying along the borders of the rivers, and i was computed that no less than 200 lives were lost. General Negrete's partisans had invaded and cap-

tured Los Libros. General Alatone, being unable to suppress the re-The revolution in San Luis Potosi is increasing

In Puebla the insurgents had captured severa owns, defeating the government troops and capturing and executing General Bocardo. The estimates of the War Department for the coming year were \$7,000,000.

The fears of a general revolution are daily increase

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Extradition Case-Discharge of Caldwell-Attempt at Re-arrest Successfully Evaded-Reward for the Apprehension of Caldwell. MONTREAL, Jan. 8, 1869.

Caldwell was, this morning, brought before Judge Coursel for examination on the charge brought against him by Mercer. He was discharged owing to the insufficiency of the evidence. Some thirty other charges are pending against him, and the high constable had a warrant for his arrest on one of these. However, immediately on the Judge pro nouncing his discharge, Devlin, his counsel, took his arm and walked out of the court room with him. The door was locked behind them in the face of the High Constable, who was following after them with a warrant for the rearrest of Caldwell. It was some time before the door could be opened, and when it was Caldwell was nowhere to be found. The government constables are out in every direction, but up to the present they have found no trace of Caldwell. The affair has caused considerable excitement. The Judge and the counsel for the prosecution are in a great rage. There is no doubt that Devin and Caldwell had made complete arrangements beforehand for his escape, and it is hinted that the authorities were not so active as they might have been.

The Consul General has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Caldwell. No clue has jet been discovered as to his whereabouts. his arm and walked out of the court room with

The Canadian Pacific Railway-The Gauce

of the Great Western Railway. OTTAWA, Jan. 8, 1870. Notice is given in the official gazette that an apolication will be made to Parliament next session for an act of incorporation for a company to build rallway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and a rallway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and thence to the confines of British Columbia; also for the construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power also to build steamers and other vessels and navigate the river Saskatchewan and its branches, and the rivers and lakes traversed by the rallway; also that the money credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting mortgages on the wild lands of the Crown along the route in proportion as the work proceeds. The name of the company will be "The Canadian Pacific Rallway and Navigation Company." Application will also be made for authority to narrow the gauge of the branches of the Great Western Rallway.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nogro Equality in Charleston-Negroes Refused Reserved Scats in the Theatre-The Civil Rights Bill. CHARLESTON, Jan. 8, 1870.

Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by a white man, applied for admission to the dress circle of the Academy of Music and was refused admittance by Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the lessee, Another colored man ap or Bailimore, the lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for the reserved seats and was also refused. This morning warrants were issued upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. Ford was arrested at the Academy of Music on the charge of violating the State law for carrying out the provisions of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Ford gave ball to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

General Joseph E. Johnston has definitely declined to accept the profesred presidency of the University of Nashville, Tenn. At first he intimated his probable willingdess to accept by but he has decided that the business engagements he is at present under bing him in honor to decline it.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Forced Long Exacted of the Hudson Bay Company-An Insurrectionary Organ to be Established-A New Leader of the Rebel-

CHIGAGO, Jan. 8, 1870. A letter from St. Boniface, dated December 24,

on the 22d inst. the Winnipeg insurgents forced a loan of \$50 pounds sterning from the Hudson Bay Company under protest. Two hundred and fifty pounds of the amount was used to purchase the press and printing material belonging to Caldwell & Co., from which is to be issued a paper in the interest of the insurgents. Its name will be The Independent, and it is to be edited by Major Robinson. A young frish priest, named O'Donohue, is leading the insurgents, the contemplates, making a journey to the United States, but whether for raising funds or enlisting Fenians is unknown.

A letter from Governor McTaylsh, dated 45 Fort

A letter from Governor McTavish, dated at Fort Garry, December 25, to the Hudson Bay Company's agent at St. Paul, Minn., says that the loan men foned above was obtained by the insurgents carry ing off the company's safe, which contained the amount named. The stolen funds are redeemable at Fort Carry, York Factory, in exchange on London. He warns Americans against negotiating these notes as they are useless.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Sapreme Court Judgeship-The Nevads Branch Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8, 1870. Governor Haight has appointed Jackson Temple of this city, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in the place of Judge Sanderson, resigned.

The Choilar Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on the lottinst.

The United States Branch Mint at Carson, Nevada, is ready for operation in every department.

KENTUCKY.

Legislative Preceedings-Honoring the Mem ory of General Jackson-Tennesse State Bank Bills Receivable for Taxes.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4 1870. In the Legislature the House passes 7.esolutions honoring the memory of General Jack son and in commemoration of the battle of New V riesns.

Resolutions providing for the ap pointment of a commission to prepare a system of public schools commission to prepare a system of public sensors suitable to the demand of the day and report to the next Legislature, were referred to, a committee.

The bills relative to deliaque on railroads were made the special order for West needay next.

The bill requiring the officers, of the State to receive the notes of the Bank of Tennesse issued prior to 1861 for taxes passed a strong reading.

MARYLAND.

The Constitutionality of the State Tax on Railroad Passengers. BALDE Jan. 8, 1879.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having requested the opinion of Mr. Reverdy Johnson upon the question of the constitutionality of the State Legislature, which requires the company to pay into the tressury one-fifth of the gross proceeds from passenger travel over the Washington branch of the road, he discusses the matter at some length,

and in conclusion says—

I am clearly of coinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature, above referred to, of 1832, 1844 and 1852, as far as they impose the tax in question are unconstitutional and void.

NEW YORK.

The Glean's Falls Bank Robbery-Navigation of the Hudson at Albany. ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Thomas J. Shay to-day found in one of our streets an envelope containing the will of Haisey R. Wing. of Gienn's Falls, partially burned. This will had been deposited in the Gienn's Falls. Bank and was a part of the properly stolen from that bank yesterday. The thieves were undoubtedly in this city to-day. The steamer Gonnecticut reached her dock this morning from New York and will return to-morrow. The weather indicates a close of the river again by Monday.

Monday.

Messrs. Cormac, McWilliams and Michael Conway
will repesent the Albany Bricklayers' and Plasterers'
Union in the National Convention to be held at
Chicago next week.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Democratic Convention at Indiannella-Nomination of State Officers-Severe Arraignment of the Administration-Revolu tionary Character of Congressional Reconstruction Acts-Expansion of the Currency

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1870. Convention was called to order by Mr. L. Deviln, Chairman of the Central Committee. General M. D. Munson, of Crawfordsville, was made temporary chairman, and a committee of one from each Con-gressional district was appointed to select perma-nent officers, of which Judge Joseph E. McDonald was Chairman. The committee reported the follow

ing officers:-- tieneral James R. Stack, of Buntingdon, Chairman; B. J. Bright, of the indianapolis Sentinel, and L. G. Mathews, of the New Albarry Ledger, Secre taries, and one vice president from each Con-

taries, and one vice president from each Congressional district.

The following are the names of the Democratic Central Commistee selected by the delegations of each district:—First district, —: Second district, Jonn S. Davis; Third district, R. D. Slater; Fourth district, Nathan Raymond; Fifth district, E. S. Alvord; Sixth district, William Mack; Seventh district, J. S. Williams; Eighth district, J. Swintzer; Ninth district, John O. Berson; Tenth district, E. W. Brown; Eleventh district, J. D. Early, Judge James L. Worden, of the First Supreme district, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Court.
For Attorney General Bayless W. Hanna, of Torre Haute, was nominated on the first ballet.
While the balloting for officers was progressing a delegate proposed three cheers for the State of New York for repeasing the vote approving the fifteenth amendment, which were given with a will.
The following are the resolutions adopted:—

delegate proposed three cheers for the State of New York for repeaning the vote approving the fifteenth amendment, which were given with a will.

The following are the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That the democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, declare that the federal Union, with all the rights and dignity of the several States, should be preserved, and to secure that great national biessing the constitution must be respected and observed, and every approach to centralized despotism defeated, whether attempted by Congress, and we denounce these measures as an invasion of the sovereign and sacred rights of the people and of all the States; that the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States in easential to the safety and security of the States and people, and we declare that the measures of Congress having in view the destruction of the powers of that court to adjudicate on the uncertaints of Congress having in view the destruction of the Powers of that court to adjudicate on the uncertaints of Congress having in view the destruction of the legislative over the judicial departments of the government; that we are in favor of a tatiff for the revenue only, and we demand that the burdens of tazation shall be fairly and equally adjusted, and that sinch an adjustment cannot be made without striking from the statute book the present unjust and octious tariff lawns—a system of tazation based upon favorition and which has destroyed American snipping and cottous tariff lawns—a system of tazation assed upon favorition, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the major to pay a tribute to the room, which connects the the major to pay a tribute to the room of the pay and the

After the adoption of the resolutions ex-Senator Hendricks and Hon. D. W. Voorhees made brief speeches.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Central Committee to select a chairman from their own mambers.

The Convention then adjourned

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in Tuis City Yesterday. Colonel W. C. Moore, of the United States Army; Colonel J. H. Crandall, of Connecticut, and J. A. Argue, of New York, are at the Coleman House.

R. S. Hale, of Essex county, New York; C. W. Bradley, of Indiana, and H. T. Sweetser, of Peansylvants, are at the Hoffman House. T. V. Cunningham, of the United States Navy; D. Boyd, Jr., of Philadelphia; C. P. Hardy, of Boston,

and A. H. Farmer, of Whitehall, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Admiral Breese, of the United States Navy:

Stephen Leahy, of St. Louis, and Alfred Bristow, of London, are at the Everett House.
Col. E. H. Ables, of Chicago; Judge Milford, of

Indiana, and Capt. E. M. Wilcox, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Major Ball, of the United States Army; G. F. Howard, of Chicago; Col. Grafton, of Kansas; J. H.

Rewart, of Rhode Island; A. Hyatt, of New York, and Gen. A. H. Ladin, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Attorney General J. R. Hoar, of Washington; Homer C. Potter, of Poughkeepsie; C. T. Hulburd, of Boston Falls; General B. S. Roberts, of the United

States Army; Bradley Barlow, of Vermont; John & Watts of Santa Fe, and Congressman Parasworth. of Illinois, are at the Astor House. General James Craig, of Missonri; Judge Richard Hitchcock, of Ohio; Judge J. Wiley Edmonds, of Boston; P. Houghland, of Fort Wayne, and Gover-

nor Hall, of Missourt, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Miscellaucous Personal Movements. Philadelphia has a colored man worth \$600,000.
"Kaights of the Red Bag" is a Richmond secret

The Bible Society of London sent a Bible as a pre-sent to General Prim, in Madrid, the other day. It was a magnificent volume, bound in scarlet velvet and clasped with gold. The very day on which he re-ceived it frim despatched it as a present to an Eng-lish lady sojourning temporarily in Madrid, who has returned with it to London.

A prisoner in the Newport city jail, Rentucky, named Sugers, who is under indictment for stearing a cow, sent for a young attorney on Saturday was had assisted in prosecuting his case before the examining court. When the lawyer made his appearance at the jail Stigers called him up to one of he windows and dashed a bucket full of dirty water to his fee.

ne windows and deshed a bucket full of dirty water in his face.

List of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 12 rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending December 22, 1869.—New York—Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. William E. Sibell, Mr. A. G. Lathrop, Mr. F. H. Lord, Mr. J. S. Rogers, Mr. A. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rust, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Huribut, Mrs. W. H. Mibbura, Mr. G. Kemp and family, Mr. B. C. Mcgris, Mr. A. W. Grodell, Mrs. Guddeny, Mr. J. C. Hoywood, Mr. W. W. Guddeny, Mr. J. C. Hoywood, Mr. W. W. Schott, Mrs. Guddeny, Mr. J. C. Hoywood, Mr. C. M. Schott, Mrs. Guddeny, Mr. J. C. Hoywood, Mr. C. H. Schott, Mrs. Guddeny, Mr. J. C. Hoywood, Mr. C. H. Schott, Mr. G. K. H. Hall, Mr. A. C. Wallworth, Mr. G. B. Gardner, Mr. T. E. Upham. Philadelphia—Mr. J. H. Brown, Mr. J. B. Miller, Mr. J. M. Stanton, Mr. F. J. Painter. Brooklyn—Mr. Charles H. Watson, Miss S. E. Watson, Miss F. Watson, Lowell—Mr. Charles Wistones, Mr. T. H. Hartwell, Con. Cld—Mr. R. N. Rice. Wisconsin—Mr. J. H. Knapp, Galveston—Mr. E. S. Anderson, Oswego—Mr. and Mr. S. C. F. Johnson, Miss A. M. Johnson, Miss K. L. B. Qunson Westohestor—Mr. Howard Painter. Toledo—Mr. W. Gardner, Chicago—Mr. O. R. Keith, Indiana Spolis—Mr. J. Willard, Providence—Mr. A. E. Adams, Massachusetts—Mr. B. P. Hamilton, Mr. Samuel Duffanir. Callfornia—Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Alden and daughter, United States Navy—Mr. R. R. Wallace, Bordeaux—Nr. C. Clinch, United States Consul. Florence—Mr. A. Frence.

MISSOUR!

Meeting of the Surviving Patriots of the War of 1812 at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 8, 1870.
The surviving patriots of the war of 1812 residing in this State met to-day. Quite . number were present, and many sent letters regretting their inability to attend. General Ranney, of St. Louis, presided. The object of the meeting was to draft a memorial to Congress asking that all surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 be placed on the pension list. This object was ac-complished, and the meeting adjourned. The ayes of those present ranged from 72 to 91.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Money Marker.—London, Jan. 8—1:20 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 92% a 22% for the account. American securities closed quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1882, 86%; 1865, old, 85%; 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 84%; Erackainway sbares, 17%; Illmois Centrals, 192%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, Jan. 8—1 P. M.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f, 75c.

Paris, Jan. 8—3 P. M.—The Bourse is buoyant. Rentes, 74f, 90c.

Rentes, 74f. 90c. FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 8.—Unites States five-twenty bonds cie 8-1:30 P. M.-The cotton market closed quiet Midding uplands, 11 4d.; midding Orleans, 11 4d.; The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, includ-

The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

HAVIRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVIRE, Jan. 8—1
P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady.

Liverpool. Breadstuffs Market.—Liverpool.
Jan. 8—1 P. M.—Wheat, 8s. a 8s. id. for No. 2 red
Western; 9s. per cental for California white and:
8s. 9d. for red winter. Flour, 21s. 6d. per bbl. for
Western canal.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Liverpool. Jan.
8—1 P. M.—Beef, 103s. per tierce of 304 lbs. for new
extra prime mess. Bacon, 61s. per cwt. for new
extra prime mess. Bacon, 61s. per cwt. for new
extra prime mess. Bacon, 61s. per cwt.

Liverpool. Produck Market.—Liverpool, Jan.
8—1 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt.

Petroleum Market.—Anywere, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

Brammy, Jan. 8.—Petroleum closed flat at 6 thalese
56 groats.

A.—Restorer America.

We call our article RESTORER, for such in verity it is, as the experience of ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability in this city will attest. No gentleman will attempt to refute this, but when quacks and venders of questionable nostrums, decistrons mixtures and barber-ous conceits impugn our veracity for the purpose of misicading the public, we think it fligh time the line of demarcation was drawn and a limit set to the practice of imposition. Take the much vannied two bottled stuff and mix the contents, what is the vanied two bottled stuff and mix the contents, what is the result? A recrement black as the sing or soot found in the bottom of the bottles containing its prototype, the Egyptian!

This, in its manipulation for immediate use, you do not preceive, simply because you apply the foul stuff before It has had time to precipitate its fifth, which it presently does upon your hair, leaving it smutty, truly smutty—sooty, really sooty. Recrement, sooris, sag, dross, fifth; yea, fifth verify, very fifthy becomes the phain had of thy badly phelin head.

RESTORER AMERICA

is beautiful and translucent as crystal sheen—clear as the eye of lanocence—sparking as a diamond of the first water—envied by all pretentions failures—lair as the jewelled his of Excalibar—a perfect Minnebana i Laughing Water,. Frevents the decadence of beauty's daied adornment, and restores the lading tresses to their printing love lenss.

THE RESTORER AMERICA

vents the decadence of Deatily's chief scorument, and restores the fading treases to their pristing lovelines.

THE RESTORER AMERICA is to be had at Macy's stores. Thirteenth, Fourteenth streets and Sixth avenue; at druggists' and the various hair emperiums; O'brien's, 937 Broadway; Eurns', 233 Sixth avenue, and others. Prepared by Dr. I. J. O'BRIEN, Odice of Works and Wholesale Depot, 207 East Thirtieth St.

A Sure and Quick Cure for Coughs, Colds,

A Pamphlet at Your Druggist's Narrates the wonderful cures of Kidney Diseases and Scrotula by Mis-SISQUOI SPRING WATER.

A Physician's Opinion:

PHOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is unquestionably a most rainable remedy in all cases of extreme Weakness, box Appends, Chronic Cavarria, and Villation of the Secretions. A.—Golden Hair.—Robare's

AURECLINE, OR GOLDEN WASH,
the only harmless preparation for giving to the Hair that
sunny hue or golden shade so much sought after. Two or
three applications will produce the beautiful golden color so
much admired. Sole agents for America, OASWELL, HAZAED & CO., corner Broadway and Twenty-fourth street,
New York.

A.—Truth is Nighty? Rend What Barry's TRICOPHEROUS has done:—Henry Lawson, of Spring street, New York, says, in justice to the merits of Barry's Tricopherous, I wish to acknowing that is the best full I have ever used for restoring, preserving and beautifying

Hatchelor's Hair Dyo-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instanta-usous. Factory is Bond street.

Dr. Riggs Hard Rubber Truss Office No. 2 Barelay street, New York; established 1887. JAMES O. RIGGS, Successor. Every Jewish Family Should Have the

Eau des Fees, or Water of the Fairies, Hostores Gray Hair to its natural color and contains no polyton no nitrate of silver, no sugar of lead. Price one dollar. For sale by HKEMON W. ATWOOD, 346 Broadway, under Wal-lack's theatre, and druggists generally.

George Francis Train at Tamman'y This (Sunday) evening—On "Old Fogles of the Bible." Admission to and 16 cents.

Huzard & Caswell's Cod Liver OU is the Best. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizer, Paid in Gold-aformation furnished. The highest rate, paid for Doublooms and all kinds of Gold and Stirer.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall street, N. Y.

Watt's Nervous Antidyte.—Warranted to cure rheumatism, neuralgia and s'al nervous diseases; head-selss instantly. Sold by all "gruggiets. Wholesate, J. F. EEREY, No. 5 College place.